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* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

NEWS 1		Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	MAR 15	WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with new FRAGHITSTR display format
NEWS 3	MAR 16	CASREACT coverage extended
NEWS 4	MAR 20	MARPAT now updated daily
NEWS 5	MAR 22	LWPI reloaded
NEWS 6	MAR 30	RDISCLOSURE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 7	APR 02	JICST-EPLUS removed from database clusters and STN
NEWS 8	APR 30	GENBANK reloaded and enhanced with Genome Project ID field
NEWS 9	APR 30	CHEMCATS enhanced with 1.2 million new records
NEWS 10	APR 30	CA/CAplus enhanced with 1870-1889 U.S. patent records
NEWS 11	APR 30	INPADOC replaced by INPADOCDB on STN
NEWS 12	MAY 01	New CAS web site launched
NEWS 13	MAY 08	CA/CAplus Indian patent publication number format defined
NEWS 14	MAY 14	RDISCLOSURE on STN Easy enhanced with new search and display fields
NEWS 15	MAY 21	BIOSIS reloaded and enhanced with archival data
NEWS 16	MAY 21	TOXCENTER enhanced with BIOSIS reload
NEWS 17	MAY 21	CA/CAplus enhanced with additional kind codes for German patents
NEWS 18	MAY 22	CA/CAplus enhanced with IPC reclassification in Japanese patents
NEWS 19	JUN 27	CA/CAplus enhanced with pre-1967 CAS Registry Numbers
NEWS 20	JUN 29	STN Viewer now available
NEWS 21	JUN 29	STN Express, Version 8.2, now available
NEWS 22	JUL 02	LEMBASE coverage updated
NEWS 23	JUL 02	LMEDLINE coverage updated
NEWS 24	JUL 02	SCISEARCH enhanced with complete author names
NEWS 25	JUL 02	CHEMCATS accession numbers revised
NEWS 26	JUL 02	CA/CAplus enhanced with utility model patents from China

NEWS EXPRESS 29 JUNE 2007: CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.2,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 JULY 2007.

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NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS IPC8	For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 Jul 2007 (20070710/ED)

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=> S (POLY (5A) ICLC)
        706494 POLY
             2 POLIES
        706495 POLY
                  (POLY OR POLIES)
           105 ICLC
L1          94 (POLY (5A) ICLC)

=> d scan

L1    94 ANSWERS   CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC    1-6 (Pharmacology)
TI    Cellular regulation by immunomodifiers MVE-2 and poly
      ICLC and their therapeutic application
ST    immunomodifier antitumor cell regulation; MVE 2 antitumor immunomodifier;
      polymer lysine nucleotide immunomodifier antitumor
IT    Lymphokines and Cytokines
      RL: BIOL (Biological study)
         (colony-stimulating factor secretion by, immunomodifiers effect on,
         neoplasm inhibition in relation to)
IT    Neoplasm inhibitors
         (immunomodifiers, cell regulation in relation to)
IT    Immune adjuvants
         (lysine-nucleotide polymer and MVE-2 as, neoplasm inhibition in
         relation to)
IT    Prostaglandins
      RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
         (E, formation of, immunomodifiers effect on, neoplasm inhibition in
         relation to)
IT    Macrophage
         (cytotoxic, immunomodifiers, neoplasm inhibition in relation to)
IT    Lymphocyte
         (natural killer, immunomodifiers, neoplasm inhibition in relation to)
IT    50-18-0
```

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(neoplasm inhibition by MVE-2 and, immune modulation in)
IT 27100-68-1 59789-29-6
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(neoplasm inhibition by, immune modulation in, cellular regulation in relation to)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):0

=> l1 and prep/rl
4430063 PREP/RL
L2 2 L1 AND PREP/RL

=> d l2 1-2

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2004:18891 CAPLUS
DN 140:71067
TI Method for preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biological potency, and therapeutic, clinical and veterinary uses thereof
IN Salazar, Andres
PA Oncovir, Inc., USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2004005998	A1	20040108	US 2003-611614	20030701
WO 2005102278	A1	20051103	WO 2003-US20828	20030701
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003248791	A1	20051109	AU 2003-248791	20030701
EP 1778186	A1	20070502	EP 2003-819324	20030701
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
PRAI US 2002-393713P	P	20020703		
WO 2003-US20828	W	20030701		

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1982:135517 CAPLUS
DN 96:135517
TI Polyriboinosinic-polyribocytidylic acid-poly-L-lysine complex [poly(ICL)] without carboxymethylcellulose (CMC): a new primate-effective interferon inducer
AU Riley, Freddie L.; Morin, Martin L.; Lvovsky, Eduard; Stephens, Edward E.; Levy, Hilton B.
CS Natl. Inst. Allergy Infect. Dis., Bethesda, MD, 21701, USA
SO Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine (1982), 169(2), 183-8
CODEN: PSEBAA; ISSN: 0037-9727
DT Journal
LA English

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:43:07 ON 11 JUL 2007)

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:43:17 ON 11 JUL 2007
L1            94 S (POLY (5A) ICLC)
L2             2 L1 AND PREP/RL

=> d scan l1

L1    94 ANSWERS   CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC    15-5 (Immunochemistry)
TI    Secretion of colony-stimulating factors by human monocytes and bone marrow
      cells after in vitro treatment with biological response modifiers
ST    interferon monocyte colony stimulating factor
IT    Interferons
      RL: BIOL (Biological study)
         (colony-stimulating factor secretion by monocyte stimulation by, of
         humans)
IT    Monocyte
         (colony-stimulating factor secretion by, biol. response modifiers
         stimulation of, of humans)
IT    Hematopoietic precursor cell
         (myeloid, biol. response modifiers effect on, of humans)
IT    64769-70-6   75985-31-8
      RL: BIOL (Biological study)
         (colony-stimulating factor secretion by bone marrow cells and monocytes
         stimulation by, of humans)
IT    62683-29-8
      RL: BIOL (Biological study)
         (secretion of, by bone marrow cells and monocytes, biol. response
         modifiers stimulation of, of humans)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1    94 ANSWERS   CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC    1-5 (Pharmacology)
TI    Use of the antiviral and immune modulator, poly(ICLC),
      in the treatment of AIDS
ST    polyICLC AIDS antiviral
IT    Lymphocyte
         (function of human, in AIDS, poly(ICLC) effect on)
IT    Immunomodulators
      Virucides and Virustats
         (poly(ICLC) as, AIDS in humans response to)
IT    Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
         (treatment of, by poly(ICLC), in humans)
IT    30516-87-1, AZT
      RL: BIOL (Biological study)
         (AIDS treatment by poly(ICLC) and, in humans)
IT    59789-29-6, Poly(ICLC)
      RL: BIOL (Biological study)
         (AIDS treatment by, in humans)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1    94 ANSWERS   CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC    1-5 (Pharmacodynamics)
TI    Effect of treatment with exogenous interferon, polyriboinosinic-
      polyribocytidylic acid, or polyriboinosinic-polyribocytidylic
      acid-poly-L-lysine complex on Herpesvirus hominis infections in mice
ST    interferon inducer herpesvirus infection; ribonucleotide hypervirus
      infection; polyriboinosinic acid polyribocytidylic acid herpesvirus;
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polyribocytidylate polylysine polyriboinosinate herpesvirus
IT Interferons
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(herpesvirus infection treatment with)
IT Virus, animal
(Herpesvirus hominis type 2, infection with, interferon and interferon inducers treatment of)
IT 24939-03-5 64769-70-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(herpesvirus infection treatment with)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 1-7 (Pharmacology)
TI Purification of carboxymethylcellulose decreases toxicity of poly ICLC in mice
ST polyinosinylcytidylate polylysine carboxymethylcellulose interferon toxicity
IT Interferons
RL: PRP (Properties)
(induction of, with polyinosinic polycytidylic acid-polylysine-carboxymethylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose purification effect on, toxicity in relation to)
IT 59789-29-6
RL: PRP (Properties)
(toxicity of, carboxymethylcellulose purification decrease of, interferon induction in relation to)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 15-5 (Immunochemistry)
TI TNF-α is a principal cytokine involved in the recruitment of NK cells to liver parenchyma
ST tumor necrosis factor natural killer lymphocyte; liver NK lymphocyte tumor necrosis factor
IT Liver
(natural killer lymphocyte adhesion to endothelium of, tumor necrosis factor-α involvement in)
IT Adhesion
(bio-, of natural killer cells to liver endothelium, tumor necrosis factor-α involvement in)
IT Lymphocyte
(natural killer cell, adhesion of, to liver endothelium, tumor necrosis factor-α involvement in)
IT Lymphokines and Cytokines
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(tumor necrosis factor-α, in natural killer cell adhesion to liver endothelium)
IT 24939-03-5, Polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid 25104-18-1, Poly-L-lysine
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hepatic natural killer lymphocyte activity enhancement by)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 15-13 (Immunochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
TI Adjuvant effects of low doses of a nuclease-resistant derivative of polyinosinic acid.polycytidylic acid on antibody responses of monkeys to inactivated Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis virus vaccine
ST immune adjuvant polyinosinate polycytidylate; polylysine polyIC immune adjuvant; CM cellulose polyIC immune adjuvant
IT Immune adjuvants

(polyinosinic acid·polycytidylic acid-polylysine-carboxymethylcellulose complexes as, at low doses)
IT 59789-29-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(immune adjuvanticity of, at low doses)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 1-6 (Pharmacology)
TI Immunotherapy of metastasis: comparative efficacy of BRMs for the treatment of transplantable and autochthonous tumors
ST biol response modifier antimetastatic; immunomodulator antimetastatic
IT Immune adjuvants
(neoplasm metastasis treatment with)
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(metastasis, immunomodulating agents as)
IT 27100-68-1 37339-90-5 39325-01-4 59789-29-6 79335-75-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(neoplasm metastasis treatment with, immunomodulating activity in)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 1-5 (Pharmacology)
TI Killing of Leishmania donovani amastigotes by poly ICLC in hamsters
ST Leishmania amastigote antileishmanial polyinosinate polycytidylate arginine
IT Leishmania donovani
(killing of Leishmania donovani amastigotes by poly ICLC and L-arginine in hamsters)
IT Microbicidal and microbiostatic action
(leishmanicidal, killing of Leishmania donovani amastigotes by poly ICLC and L-arginine in hamsters)
IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies 125978-95-2, Nitric oxide synthase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(in killing of Leishmania donovani amastigotes by poly ICLC and L-arginine in hamsters)
IT 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies 59789-29-6, Poly ICLC
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(killing of Leishmania donovani amastigotes by poly ICLC and L-arginine in hamsters)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 15-13 (Immunochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
TI Immune modulating effects of poly ICLC
ST immune adjuvant interferon inducer; polynucleotide polylysine complex immune adjuvant
IT Immune adjuvants
((poly I·poly C)-polylysine-carboxymethylcellulose complexes as, interferon induction in relation to)
IT Vaccines
(immune adjuvant activity of interferon inducers with)
IT Interferons
RL: PRP (Properties)
(induction of, with (poly I·poly C)-polylysine-

carboxymethylcellulose complexes, immune adjuvant activity in relation to)
IT 59789-29-6
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(immune adjuvant activity of, interferon induction in relation to)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 1-6 (Pharmacology)
TI Toxicity of polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid admixed with poly-L-lysine and solubilized with carboxymethylcellulose in mice
ST poly ICLC toxicity; polyinosinate polycytidylate polylysine toxicity
IT Liver, toxic chemical and physical damage
Lung, toxic chemical and physical damage
(polyinosinate-polycytidylate-polylysine toxicity to)
IT 59789-29-6, Poly (ICLC)
RL: PRP (Properties)
(toxicity of, to liver and lungs)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Immunochemotherapy for Leishmania donovani infection in golden hamsters: combinatorial action of poly ICLC plus L-arginine and sodium stibogluconate (Stibanate)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 1-7 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 15
TI Interferon induction and therapy of brain tumors in rats by poly (ICLC)
ST polyriboinosinate polyribocytidylate analog interferon antitumor; brain tumor polyriboinosinate polyribocytidylate analog; polylysine CM cellulose polynucleotide interferon induction
IT Interferons
RL: PRP (Properties)
(induction of, by poly(I)·poly(C)-polylysine-CM cellulose, in brain tumor immunotherapy)
IT Immune adjuvants
(interferon induction and brain tumor inhibition by poly(I)·poly(C)-polylysine-CM cellulose in relation to)
IT Brain, neoplasm
(interferon induction by poly(I)·poly(C)-polylysine-CM cellulose in immunotherapy of)
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(poly(I)·poly(C)-polylysine-CM cellulose as, for brain neoplasm, interferon induction in relation to)
IT 59789-29-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(interferon induction and brain tumor inhibition by)
IT 24939-03-5
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(interferon induction and brain tumor inhibition by analog of)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 15-5 (Immunochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
TI Activation of natural killer cells in newborn piglets by interferon

induction
ST natural killer cell interferon activation; piglet immunity interferon inducer
IT Interferons
RL: PRP (Properties)
(natural killer cell activation by exogenous and induction of, in piglets)
IT Swine
(natural killer lymphocyte activation in newborn and weanling, interferon induction of)
IT Lymphocyte
(natural killer, activation of, by interferon, in piglets)
IT Virus, animal
(transmissible gastroenteritis, infection with, in piglets, interferon induction inhibition of)
IT 59789-29-6, Poly ICLC
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(interferon induction by, natural killer cell response to, in piglets)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
IC ICM A61K038-16
ICS A61K031-716
INCL 514002000; 514057000
CC 1-12 (Pharmacology)
TI Method for preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biological potency, and therapeutic, clinical and veterinary uses thereof
ST poly ICLC prodn therapeutic gene regulation; infection
IT CD antigens
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(CD106; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)
IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(DNA helicase; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)
IT Nervous system, disease
(Guillain-Barre syndrome; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)
IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(RNA helicase; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)
IT Infection
Respiratory system, disease
(SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome); preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)
IT Cell adhesion molecules
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(VCAM-1 (vascular cell adhesion mol. 1); preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(actin filament-associated; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)
IT Neuroglia, neoplasm
(astrocytoma; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)
IT Respiratory system, disease
(bovine respiratory complex; preparation of large volume batches of

poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Intestine, neoplasm
(colon; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(dsRNA-inducible; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Translation initiation factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(eIF-2; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Encephalitis
(equine viral; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Neuroglia, neoplasm
(glioblastoma; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Immune disease
(immune neuropathy; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Interferons
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(induction; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.m.; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Ionizing radiation
(injury; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Transcription factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(interferon regulatory factor; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Infection
(microbial; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Astrocyte
(neoplasm, astrocytoma; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Nerve, disease
(neuropathy, immune; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(p56; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT AIDS (disease)
Adenoviridae
Anti-AIDS agents
Anti-infective agents
Antitumor agents
Antiviral agents

Apoptosis
Biological transport
Brain, neoplasm
Cell cycle
Coronavirus
Cytoskeleton
Dengue virus
Drug delivery systems
Ebola virus
Extracellular matrix
Filovirus
Flavivirus
Foot-and-mouth disease virus
Hepatitis virus
Herpesviridae
Human
Human adenovirus
Human herpesvirus
Human immunodeficiency virus
Immunostimulants
Influenza virus
Japanese encephalitis virus
Leukemia
Lung, neoplasm
Lymphoma
Mammary gland, neoplasm
Melanoma
Metabolism
Multiple sclerosis
Neuroglia, neoplasm
Porcine respiratory and reproductive syndrome virus
Poxviridae
RNA formation
Radioprotectants
Sarcoma
Signal transduction, biological
Translation, genetic
Vaccines
Vaccinia virus
Variola virus
West Nile virus
Yellow fever virus
(preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Cytokines
Double stranded RNA
Gene, animal
Growth factors, animal
Tumor necrosis factors
p53 (protein)
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Kidney, neoplasm
(renal cell carcinoma; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Carcinoma
(renal cell; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Drug delivery systems
(sublingual; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)
IT Drug toxicity
(vaccine; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)
IT Blood vessel, disease
(vasculitides; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)
IT Infection
(viral; preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)
IT 62031-54-3, Fibroblast growth factor 69106-44-1, 2',5'-Oligoadenylate synthetase 91608-96-7, p68 Protein kinase 105913-11-9, Plasminogen activator 141907-41-7, Matrix metalloproteinase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)
IT 59789-29-6P, Poly-ICLC
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)
IT 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose sodium salt 25104-18-1, Poly-L-lysine 30811-80-4, Poly C 30918-54-8, Polyinosinic acid 38000-06-5, Poly-L-lysine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of large volume batches of poly-ICLC with increased biol. potency, and therapeutic use)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 2-9 (Mammalian Hormones)
Section cross-reference(s): 15
TI Prostaglandin E synthesis and release by murine macrophages and human monocytes after in vitro treatment with biological response modifiers
ST prostaglandin macrophage monocyte biol modifier; lipopolysaccharide prostaglandin macrophage monocyte; polynucleotide complex prostaglandin macrophage monocyte
IT Macrophage
(PGE formation by, biol. response modifiers effect on)
IT Monocyte
(PGE formation by, biol. response modifiers effect on human)
IT Lipopolysaccharides
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(PGE formation response to, in macrophage and monocyte of human and laboratory animal)
IT Prostaglandins
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(E, formation of, by macrophage and monocyte, of human and laboratory animal,
biol. response modifiers effect on)
IT Interferons
(α-, PGE formation response to, in macrophage and monocyte of human and laboratory animal)
IT Interferons
(β-, PGE formation response to, in macrophage and monocyte of human and laboratory animal)
IT 27100-68-1 64118-86-1 64769-70-6 75985-31-8
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(PGE formation response to, in macrophage and monocyte of human and laboratory animal)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 15-5 (Immunochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
TI Production of interferon-α induced by dsRNA in human peripheral blood mononuclear cell cultures: role of priming by dsRNA-induced interferons-γ and -β
ST interferon induction doublestranded RNA priming
IT Ribonucleic acids
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(double-stranded, interferon-α induction by, in human mononuclear cells)
IT Lymphocyte
Monocyte
(interaction of, in interferon-α induction)
IT Leukocyte
(mononuclear, interferon-α induction in human, interferon-β and -γ and cell-cell interactions in)
IT Interferons
RL: PRP (Properties)
(α, induction of, by double-stranded RNA, in human mononuclear cells, priming by γ- and β-interferons in)
IT Interferons
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(β, priming by, in α-interferon induction by double-stranded RNA)
IT Interferons
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(γ, priming by, in α-interferon induction by double-stranded RNA)
IT 24939-03-5, Poly(I):poly(C) 38640-92-5 59789-29-6, Poly(ICLC)
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(interferon-α induction by, in human mononuclear cells)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 15-2 (Immunochemistry)
TI Toll like receptor-3 ligand poly-ICLC promotes the efficacy of peripheral vaccinations with tumor antigen-derived peptide epitopes in murine CNS tumor models
ST TLR3 receptor ligand polyICLC CNS tumor vaccine peptide epitope
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(EphA2, epitope 671-679; TLR3 receptor ligand poly-ICLC promotes efficacy of peripheral vaccination with tumor antigen-derived peptide epitopes in murine CNS tumor model)
IT Toll-like receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(TLR-3; TLR3 receptor ligand poly-ICLC promotes efficacy of peripheral vaccination with tumor antigen-derived peptide epitopes in murine CNS tumor model)
IT Central nervous system, neoplasm
Epitopes
Neuroglia, neoplasm
(TLR3 receptor ligand poly-ICLC promotes efficacy of peripheral vaccination with tumor antigen-derived peptide epitopes in murine CNS tumor model)
IT Peptides, biological studies
Tumor antigens
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(TLR3 receptor ligand poly-ICLC promotes efficacy of peripheral vaccination with tumor antigen-derived peptide epitopes

in murine CNS tumor model)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(TRP-2 (tyrosinase-related protein 2), epitope 180-188; TLR3 receptor ligand poly-ICLC promotes efficacy of peripheral vaccination with tumor antigen-derived peptide epitopes in murine CNS tumor model)
IT Peptides, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(compds.; TLR3 receptor ligand poly-ICLC promotes efficacy of peripheral vaccination with tumor antigen-derived peptide epitopes in murine CNS tumor model)
IT T cell (lymphocyte)
(cytotoxic; TLR3 receptor ligand poly-ICLC promotes efficacy of peripheral vaccination with tumor antigen-derived peptide epitopes in murine CNS tumor model)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(gp100, epitope 25-33; TLR3 receptor ligand poly-ICLC promotes efficacy of peripheral vaccination with tumor antigen-derived peptide epitopes in murine CNS tumor model)
IT Vaccines
(tumor; TLR3 receptor ligand poly-ICLC promotes efficacy of peripheral vaccination with tumor antigen-derived peptide epitopes in murine CNS tumor model)
IT Antitumor agents
(vaccines; TLR3 receptor ligand poly-ICLC promotes efficacy of peripheral vaccination with tumor antigen-derived peptide epitopes in murine CNS tumor model)
IT Integrins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(α4β1; TLR3 receptor ligand poly-ICLC promotes efficacy of peripheral vaccination with tumor antigen-derived peptide epitopes in murine CNS tumor model)
IT Interferons
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(γ; TLR3 receptor ligand poly-ICLC promotes efficacy of peripheral vaccination with tumor antigen-derived peptide epitopes in murine CNS tumor model)
IT 59789-29-6, Poly-ICLC 212370-40-6 219312-69-3
841264-18-4
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(TLR3 receptor ligand poly-ICLC promotes efficacy of peripheral vaccination with tumor antigen-derived peptide epitopes in murine CNS tumor model)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 1-7 (Pharmacology)
TI Poly ICLC induces anti-IC antibodies in mice and rabbits
ST poly ICLC polyinosinate polycytidylate antibody
IT Antibodies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(to polyinosinate·polycytidylate, poly ICLC induction of)
IT 59789-29-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antibodies to polyinosinate·polycytidylate production from)
IT 24939-03-5
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antibodies to, poly ICLC induction of)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 1-6 (Pharmacology)
TI Drug sensitivity tests against malignant gliomas
ST antitumor sensitivity test brain glioma
IT Brain, neoplasm
(drug sensitivity tests against)
IT Transplant and Transplantation, animal
(of glioma, antitumor drug sensitivity test using)
IT Radiotherapy
(of gliomas, drug sensitivity tests for)
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(glioma, drug sensitivity tests for)
IT Neuroglia
(neoplasm, drug sensitivity tests against)
IT Lymphokines and Cytokines
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(tumor necrosis factor, glioma inhibition by, drug sensitivity tests for)
IT Interferons
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(α, glioma inhibition by, drug sensitivity tests for)
IT Interferons
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(β, glioma inhibition by, drug sensitivity tests for)
IT Interferons
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(γ, glioma inhibition by, drug sensitivity tests for)
IT 50-07-7, Mitomycin C 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide 57-22-7, Vincristine 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 23214-92-8, Adriamycin 41598-07-6, Prostaglandin D2 55661-38-6, ACNU 59789-29-6, Poly ICLC
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(glioma inhibition by, drug sensitivity tests for)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 1-5 (Pharmacodynamics)
Section cross-reference(s): 15
TI Effect of a nuclease-resistant derivative of polyriboinosinic-polyribocytidylic acid complex on yellow fever in rhesus monkeys (Macaca mulatta)
ST nucleotide complex virucide yellow fever; interferon yellow fever virus
IT Interferons
RL: PRP (Properties)
(induction of, by nucleotide complex, in yellow fever)
IT Virucides and Virustats
(nucleotide complex)
IT Yellow fever
(nucleotide complex in treatment of)
IT 59789-29-6
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(virucidal activity of, in yellow fever)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 15-5 (Immunochemistry)
TI The in vitro induction of colony-stimulating factor, prostaglandin E, and interferon in macrophages and tumor cells by biological response modifiers
ST colony stimulating factor macrophage tumor cell; prostaglandin E

macrophage tumor cell; interferon macrophage tumor cell; macrophage colony factor prostaglandin interferon; tumor cell colony factor prostaglandin interferon; biol response modifier macrophage tumor cell

IT Neoplasm, metabolism
(colony-stimulating factor and interferon and prostaglandin E induction in cells of, by biol. response modifiers)

IT Lipopolysaccharides
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(colony-stimulating factor and interferon and prostaglandin E induction in macrophage and tumor cells by)

IT Macrophage
(colony-stimulating factor and interferon and prostaglandin E induction in, by biol. response modifiers)

IT Interferons
RL: PRP (Properties)
(induction of, in macrophage and tumor cells, by biol. response modifiers)

IT Prostaglandins
RL: PRP (Properties)
(E, induction of, in macrophage and tumor cells, by biol. response modifiers)

IT 147-84-2, biological studies 27100-68-1 64118-86-1
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(colony-stimulating factor and interferon and prostaglandin E induction in macrophage and tumor cells by)

IT 59789-29-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(colony-stimulating factor in and interferon and prostaglandin E induction in macrophage and tumor cells by)

IT 62683-29-8
RL: PRP (Properties)
(induction of, in macrophage and tumor cells, by biol. response modifiers)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

CC 1-5 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 15

TI Characterization of murine Caraparu Bunyavirus liver infection and immunomodulator-mediated antiviral protection

ST hepatitis Caraparu virus treatment immunomodulator; ribavirin interferon hepatitis Caraparu virus

IT Immunostimulants
(hepatitis from Caraparu virus response to)

IT Virucides and Virustats
(immunostimulants as, against Caraparu virus-induced hepatitis)

IT Drug interactions
(of γ-interferons and ribavirin, in hepatitis from Caraparu virus treatment)

IT Virus, animal
(caraparu, hepatitis from, immunostimulants treatment of)

IT Virus, animal
(hepatitis, from Caraparu, immunostimulants treatment of)

IT Interferons
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(α, hepatitis from Caraparu virus response to)

IT Interferons
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(β, hepatitis from Caraparu virus response to)

IT Interferons
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(γ, hepatitis from Caraparu virus inhibition by, ribavirin

enhancement of)
IT 6307-35-3 27100-68-1 38640-92-5, Ampligen 59789-29-6, Poly ICLC
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(hepatitis from Caraparu virus response to)
IT 36791-04-5, Ribavirin
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hepatitis from Caraparu virus treatment with, γ-interferon enhancement of)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 1-5 (Pharmacodynamics)
Section cross-reference(s): 8
TI Evaluation of a nuclease-resistant derivative of poly(I). poly(C) [poly(ICLC)] as a radioprotective agent
ST radioprotectant ribonucleic acid complex; polyinosinic polycytidylic complex radioprotectant
IT Radioprotectants
(polyinosinic acid-polycytidylic acid complex with polylysine and carboxy Me cellulose)
IT 59789-29-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(radioprotectant)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 1-6 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 15
TI Biological response modifiers: regulators of the cellular immune system and adjuvants in antitumor therapy
ST immunomodulator effector cell response antitumor
IT Interferons
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cell-mediated immunity response to, and neoplasm inhibition by)
IT Immune adjuvants
(cell-mediated, neoplasm inhibition by)
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(immune adjuvants, cell-mediated immunity in)
IT Hematopoiesis
Macrophage
(neoplasm-inhibiting immune adjuvants effect on)
IT Lymphocyte
(natural killer, neoplasm-inhibiting immune adjuvants effect on)
IT 27100-68-1 39325-01-4 59789-29-6 75985-31-8
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cell-mediated immunity response to, and neoplasm inhibition by)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 1-5 (Pharmacology)
TI Antiviral and immunomodulating inhibitors of experimentally-induced Punta Toro virus infections
ST Punto Toro virus virucide immunomodulator
IT Immunomodulators
Virucides and Virustats
(antiviral and immunomodulating inhibitors of exptl.-induced Punta Toro virus infections)
IT Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological

study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(glucomannon; antiviral and immunomodulating inhibitors of exptl.-induced Punta Toro virus infections)

IT Virus, animal
(Punta Toro, antiviral and immunomodulating inhibitors of exptl.-induced Punta Toro virus infections)

IT Interferons
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(α, A/D; antiviral and immunomodulating inhibitors of exptl.-induced Punta Toro virus infections)

IT 54-25-1, 6-Azauridine 62-53-3, Benzenamine, biological studies 66-81-9, Actidione 145-63-1, Suramin 471-53-4, Glycyrrhetic acid 734-22-5, CL 259763 3930-19-6, Streptonigrin 4016-63-1, 8-Bromoguanosine 6742-12-7, Formycin 12758-40-6, GE132 17073-78-8 19622-83-4, 7-Deoxynarciclasine 25451-90-5 27089-56-1 27100-68-1, MVE-1 29477-83-6, Narciclasine 29725-42-6 30868-30-5, Pyrazofurin 36703-88-5, Isoprinosine 36791-04-5, Ribavirin 38640-92-5, Ampligen 41729-52-6, 3-Deazaguanine 42400-25-9 56039-11-3, 3-Deazaguanosine 56741-95-8, Bropirimine 58151-87-4 59643-91-3, Imexon 59789-29-6, Poly(ICLC) 60084-10-8, Tiazofurin 61367-58-6 63166-73-4, Phyllanthoside 68652-43-7, Mannozym 72161-05-8, Ribavirin 2',3',5'-triacetate 72301-79-2, Enviroxime 81541-26-6, CL 246738 82372-67-6, Pseudolycorine hydrochloride 83161-83-5, Tiazofurin-5'-monophosphate 83705-13-9, Selenazofurin 87139-86-4, AM 3 87745-28-6, Bryostatin 2 96203-70-2, Pancratistatin 99258-56-7, Oxamisole 104942-51-0 119567-79-2, Ribamidine 122970-40-5, 7-Thia-8-oxoguanosine 141776-53-6 150316-23-7, Neurotropin 159192-47-9 159192-48-0 159192-49-1
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiviral and immunomodulating inhibitors of exptl.-induced Punta Toro virus infections)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1 94 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

CC 1-5 (Pharmacodynamics)
Section cross-reference(s): 15

TI Modified polyriboinosinic-polyribocytidylic acid complex: induction of serum interferon, fever, and hypotension in rabbits

ST polyinosinate polycytidylate polylysine complex pharmacol; interferon polyinosinate polycytidylate polylysine; fever polyinosinate polycytidylate polylysine; hypotension polyinosinate polycytidylate polylysine

IT Fever and Hyperthermia
Hypotension
(from poly(I)-poly(C)-poly(L-lysine) complex, interferon induction in relation to)

IT Interferons
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(induction by, poly(I)-poly(C)-poly(L-lysine) complex, fever and hypotension in relation to)

IT 24939-03-5D, poly-L-lysine complex 25104-18-1D, poly(I)-poly(C) complex 38000-06-5D, poly(I)-poly(C) complex
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(fever and hypotension and interferon induction by)

IT 50-23-7
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(fever and hypotension from poly(I)-poly(C)-poly(L-lysine) complex decrease by, interferon induction in relation to)

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HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L1    94 ANSWERS   CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC    1-5 (Pharmacology)
TI    Enhanced therapeutic efficacy of poly(ICLC) and
      ribavirin combinations against Rift Valley fever virus infection in mice
ST    virus infection polyICLC ribavirin
IT    Virus, animal
         (Rift Valley fever, infection with, therapeutic efficacy of
         poly(ICLC) and ribavirin combinations against)
IT    36791-04-5, Ribavirin
      RL: BIOL (Biological study)
         (Rift Valley fever virus infection response to poly(
         ICLC) and)
IT    59789-29-6, Poly ICLC
      RL: BIOL (Biological study)
         (Rift Valley fever virus infection treatment with ribavirin and)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):0

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:43:07 ON 11 JUL 2007)

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:43:17 ON 11 JUL 2007
L1            94 S (POLY (5A) ICLC)
L2             2 L1 AND PREP/RL

=> s l1 and lysine and (carboxymethylcellulose OR "Carboxymethyl cellulose")
         108942 LYSINE
           2345 LYSINES
         109676 LYSINE
                  (LYSINE OR LYSINES)
           7316 CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE
             62 CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSES
           7344 CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE
                  (CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE OR CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSES)
          37332 "CARBOXYMETHYL"
              3 "CARBOXYMETHYLS"
          37332 "CARBOXYMETHYL"
                  ("CARBOXYMETHYL" OR "CARBOXYMETHYLS")
         355188 "CELLULOSE"
           4389 "CELLULOSES"
         355685 "CELLULOSE"
                  ("CELLULOSE" OR "CELLULOSES")
          13275 "CARBOXYMETHYL CELLULOSE"
                  ("CARBOXYMETHYL"(W)"CELLULOSE")
L3            25 L1 AND LYSINE AND (CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE OR "CARBOXYMETHYL
                 CELLULOSE")

=> d l3 1-25 ibib abs

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 25  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:18891  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          140:71067
TITLE:                    Method for preparation of large volume batches of
                          poly-ICLC with increased biological
                          potency, and therapeutic, clinical and veterinary uses
                          thereof
INVENTOR(S):              Salazar, Andres
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Oncovir, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14 pp.
                          CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
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FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004005998	A1	20040108	US 2003-611614	20030701
WO 2005102278	A1	20051103	WO 2003-US20828	20030701
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003248791	A1	20051109	AU 2003-248791	20030701
EP 1778186	A1	20070502	EP 2003-819324	20030701
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-393713P P 20020703
WO 2003-US20828 W 20030701

AB The invention discloses a method for producing large lots of final sterile poly-ICLC suitable for clin. use with reduced toxicity at ED levels, as well as a method for using poly-ICLC to regulate genes and a method for using poly-ICLC to treat certain human and veterinary infectious, neoplastic and autoimmune disorders.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:216000 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:216000
TITLE: Interferon induction in piglets with polyinosinic:polycytidylic acid complexed with poly-L-lysine and carboxymethylcellulose
AUTHOR(S): Loewen, K. G.; Derbyshire, J. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. of Vet., Univ. Guelph, Guelph, N1G 2W1, Can.
SOURCE: Research in Veterinary Science (1988), 44(1), 132-3
CODEN: RVTSA9; ISSN: 0034-5288
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB When newborn piglets were inoculated i.v. with 1.0, 0.5 or 0.25 mg kg-1 of poly I:C complexed with poly-L-lysine and CM-cellulose (poly ICLC), the highest serum interferon levels and the lowest white blood cell counts were found in response to a dose of 0.5 mg kg-1. Similar responses were observed in weaned piglets inoculated with 0.25 mg kg-1 of poly ICLC. Poly ICLC was a more effective interferon inducer than poly I:C, particularly in newborn piglets.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:142978 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:142978
TITLE: Increase in liver-associated natural killer activity by polyribonucleotides
AUTHOR(S): Twilley, Theresa A.; Mason, Lewellyn; Talmadge, James E.; Wiltrout, Robert H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Exp. Immunol., Biol. Response Modifiers Program, Frederick, MD, USA
SOURCE: Natural Immunity and Cell Growth Regulation (1987), 6(6), 279-90
CODEN: NICRDR; ISSN: 0254-7600
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB In mice, polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid and poly-L-lysine which has been stabilized in carboxymethylcellulose (polyICLC) as well as polyadenosinic-polyuridylic acid (poly AU), both potently augmented natural killer (NK) activity in the liver. Following the administration of poly ICLC (10 μg/mouse) greater NK activity, as measured by lytic units (LU), was observed in the liver (445 LU) than in blood (63 LU) or spleen (20 LU). The high level of NK activity in the liver was in contrast to the low levels observed in untreated mice, and was maintained for at least 9 days post injection. NK activity in the blood and spleen returned to normal levels by day 6. Similar results were obtained with polyAU except that approx. 10-fold more poly AU (100 μg/mouse) was required to induce optimal augmentation of NK activity. The increase in liver-associated NK activity induced by poly ICLC was associated with a 10- to 20-fold increase in liver-associated leukocytes, termed nonparenchymal cells (NPC). The NK activity mediated by NPC was associated with cells morphol. characterized as large granular lymphocytes (LGL). The repeated administration of poly ICLC resulted in higher levels of liver-associated NK activity and total liver-associated LGL as compared to a single injection.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:15951 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:15951
TITLE: Toxicity of polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid admixed with poly-L-lysine and solubilized with carboxymethylcellulose in mice
AUTHOR(S): Hartmann, Diethelm; Schneider, Mark A.; Lenz, Barbara F.; Talmadge, James E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Preclin. Screening Lab., Natl. Cancer Inst., Frederick, MD, USA
SOURCE: Pathology and Immunopathology Research (1987), 6(1), 37-50
CODEN: PIREEI; ISSN: 0257-2761
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid admixed with poly-L-lysine and solubilized with carboxymethylcellulose (poly(I,C)-LC) reduced the body wts. of treated mice and induced hepatic necrosis and pulmonary toxicity after i.p. and i.v. administrations, resp. The body wts. recovered with time despite repeated treatments.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:205212 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:205212
TITLE: Potentiation of the cytocidal effect of human immune interferon by different synthetic double-stranded RNAs in the refractory human colon carcinoma cell line BE
AUTHOR(S): Chapekar, Mrunal S.; Glazer, Robert I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Biol. Chem., Natl. Cancer Inst., Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA
SOURCE: Cancer Research (1986), 46(4, Pt. 1), 1698-702
CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A human cell line BE, derived from an undifferentiated carcinoma of the colon, was studied for its response to the cytocidal effects of human immune interferon (IFN-γ) alone and in combination with various double-stranded RNAs (dsRNAs). BE cells were moderately refractory to 3-day treatment with IFN-γ (10-300 units/mL) where only 5-30% reduction in colony formation occurred. A similar exposure interval to poly(I)·poly(C) (100 μg/mL) had no detectable effect on colony formation. In contrast, the lethal effect of the combination of IFN-γ and poly(I)·poly(C) was synergistic and this regimen produced a 40-80% reduction in colony formation. The cytocidal effects of the combination of IFN-γ with varying concns. of the dsRNAs

poly(I)·poly(C), poly(A)·poly(U), polyinosinic·polyribocytidylic acid stabilized with poly -L-lysine in carboxymethylcellulose [poly(ICLC)], and mismatched dsRNA [rIn·r(C13,U)n] were also examined The concentration of the dsRNAs producing a 50% decrease in cell viability in combination with IFN-γ (100 units/mL) was 6 μg/mL for poly(I)·poly(C), 1 μg/mL for poly(A)·poly(U), 3 ng/mL for poly(ICLC), and 16 μg/mL for rIn·r(C13,U)n. DNA, RNA, and protein synthesis in IFN-γ and poly(I)·poly(C)-treated cells were reduced in a dose-dependent manner. There were no changes in either (2',5')oligoadenylate concns. or in rRNA transcription following treatment with IFN-γ and poly(I)·poly(C). Thus, the synergism resulting from the combination of IFN-γ and dsRNA appears to be mediated via another, as yet unknown, mechanism.

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:14714 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:14714
TITLE: Purification of carboxymethylcellulose decreases toxicity of poly ICLC in mice
AUTHOR(S): Bello, Jake; O'Malley, Judith; Granados, Edward
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biophys., Roswell Park Mem. Inst., Buffalo, NY, 14263, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Interferon Research (1985), 5(3), 429-30
CODEN: JIREDJ; ISSN: 0197-8357
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Purification of the carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) component of polyinosinic polycytidylic acid · poly-L-lysine · carboxymethylcellulose (I) [59789-29-6] by EtOH extraction did not significantly affect the efficacy of I as an interferon inducer in mice, but decreased the toxic side effects.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:14713 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:14713
TITLE: A comparison of interferon responses to poly ICLC in males and females
AUTHOR(S): Bever, Christopher T., Jr.; McFarlin, Dale E.; Levy, Hilton B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neuroimmunol. Branch, NINCDS, Bethesda, MD, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Interferon Research (1985), 5(3), 423-8
CODEN: JIREDJ; ISSN: 0197-8357
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Interferon (IFN) responses to polyriboinosinic acid polyribocytidylic acid · poly-L-lysine · carboxymethylcellulose (poly ICLC) [59789-29-6] were studied in humans as part of a preliminary trial in patients with multiple sclerosis (MS). Patients received i.v. doses of 100 μg/kg poly ICLC. Men and women produced substantial levels of IFN at 8, 12, and 16 h after infusion, but the levels of IFN in men were consistently higher. Interferon responses were also examined in male and female Rhesus monkeys. Again, there were higher levels of IFN in males. The observed differences may reflect sex-linked differences in either drug metabolism or specific sensitivity to IFN induction by poly ICLC. The most interesting possibility is that the difference is due to a more general difference in IFN response between males and females.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:605785 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:205785

TITLE: Response of mouse tumor to interferon inducer and radiation
AUTHOR(S): Lvovsky, Edward A.; Mossman, Kenneth L.; Levy, Hilton B.; Dritschilo, Anatoly
CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Cent., Georgetown Univ., Washington, DC, 20007, USA
SOURCE: International Journal of Radiation Oncology, Biology, Physics (1985), 11(9), 1721-5
CODEN: IOBPD3; ISSN: 0360-3016
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The antitumor effect of interferon inducer poly(ICLC) (polyriboinosinic acid-polyribocytidylic acid-poly-L-lysine-carboxymethylcellulose complex) [59789-29-6], given prior to radiation treatment of Lewis lung carcinoma in C57B1 mice was studied. The local response, as measured by the delay in the tumor growth, was significantly higher in the combination treatment group than in poly(ICLC) or local irradiation groups. Following the termination of treatment, tumor regrowth was observed The survival of poly(ICLC) treated mice was influenced by the number of transplanted tumor cells. Thus, untreated mice which received 3 + 104 or 3 + 105 (2 or 20 TD50) of tumor cells had similar mean survival time of 25.4 and 22 days, resp. The mice, treated by a combination of poly(ICLC) and local irradiation survived 48.2 days and 30.7 days, with higher survival in 2 TD50 tumor cell groups. Thus, data obtained in this study in mice showed that administration of an interferon inducer polyn(ICLC) prior to local irradiation can improve survival.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:469574 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:69574
TITLE: The in vitro induction of colony-stimulating factor, prostaglandin E, and interferon in macrophages and tumor cells by biological response modifiers
AUTHOR(S): Schlick, Erich; Hartung, Klaus; Piccoli, Mario; Bartocci, Anna; Chirigos, Michael A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Frederick Cancer Res. Facil., Natl. Cancer Inst., Frederick, MD, USA
SOURCE: Immunology Series (1984), 25(Immune Modulation Agents Their Mech.), 513-29
CODEN: IMSED7; ISSN: 0092-6019
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effects of 6 biol. response modifiers (BRMs) on the secretion of colony-stimulating factors (CSFs), prostaglandin E, and interferon were studied using resident peritoneal macrophages (M0) and 2 tumor cell lines, Wehi-3 and L1210, in an in vitro system. The BRMs most effective for M0 were lipopolysaccharide (LPS), interferon (IF), and polyriboinosinic acid-polycytidylic acid poly-L-lysine stabilized with carboxymethylcellulose (poly ICLC). However, only poly ICLC induced considerable amts. of IF in M0. The same 3 BRMs induced CFS production by the 2 tumor cell lines whereas none of the drugs could induce prostaglandin E and only poly ICLC stimulated marginal IF titers (.apprx.10 units/mL) in the cell lines.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:464451 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:64451
TITLE: Cellular regulation by immunomodifiers MVE-2 and poly ICLC and their therapeutic application
AUTHOR(S): Chirigos, Michael A.; Saito, Tohru; Schlick, Erich; Ruffman, Ralf

CORPORATE SOURCE: Frederick Cancer Res. Fac., Natl. Cancer Inst., Frederick, MD, 21701, USA
SOURCE: NIH Publ. (1985), n85-1177, Cancer Treat. Symp., 1985, Vol. 1, 11-18
CODEN: DPNSDO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Report
LANGUAGE: English
AB Two immunomodifiers, maleic anhydride divinyl ether copolymer (MVE-2) [27100-68-1] and polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid poly-L-lysine stabilized with carboxymethylcellulose (poly ICLC) [59789-29-6], augmented natural killer (NK) cell activity in several tissues. Macrophage tumoricidal activity was also markedly increased. Both effector cells were active for 1 wk, with macrophage activity remaining elevated for a longer period. Multiple treatment with both agents resulted in a decrease in NK cell response, but macrophage activity remained elevated; NK cells had the greatest hyporesponsiveness to MVE-2. Both agents caused an increase in secretion of colony-stimulating factor from bone marrow cells and in serum. Treatment with MVE-2 and poly ICLC resulted in an earlier reconstitution of bone marrow cells, NK cell activity, and macrophage effector cell activity in mice pretreated with cyclophosphamide [50-18-0]; MVE-2 prevented the establishment of B16 melanoma metastasis in lung and liver. Thus, NK cells and macrophages play a supportive role in the natural resistance to tumor cell replication. Combined treatment of MBL-2 tumor cells with cytoreductive chemotherapy with cyclophosphamide and MVE-2 resulted in an enhanced therapeutic response.

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:432069 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:32069
TITLE: Poly ICL-CM dextran: an interferon inducer of reduced toxicity
AUTHOR(S): Granados, Edward N.; Dawidzik, Jean; O'Malley, Judith; McGarry, Michael; Bello, Jake
CORPORATE SOURCE: Abbott Lab., North Chicago, IL, 60064, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Interferon Research (1984), 4(2), 155-60
CODEN: JIREDJ; ISSN: 0197-8357
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Poly ICL-CM dextran [97127-12-3] (a complex of polyinosinate·polycytidylate, poly-L-lysine, and carboxymethyldextran) was as effective an inducer of interferon in mice and rhesus monkeys as poly ICLC (the counterpart of poly ICL-CM dextran which contains carboxymethylcellulose instead of carboxymethyldextran). In addition, poly ICL-CM dextran showed lower toxicity in mice than poly ICLC.

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:137376 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:137376
TITLE: Inhibition of virus-induced murine diabetes by an interferon inducer
AUTHOR(S): Gadzik, James P.; Naji, Ali; Barker, Clyde F.; Blank, Kenneth J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Univ. Pennsylvania, PA, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Interferon Research (1982), 2(1), 59-63
CODEN: JIREDJ; ISSN: 0197-8357
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Administration of the interferon inducer poly (I)·poly(C)-poly-L-lysine in carboxymethylcellulose (I) prior to inoculation with the picornavirus, encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV), and at 48 and 96 h thereafter effectively blocked the induction of diabetes in mice during a 36-day period. Pretreatment with a single dose of I prior to virus inoculation afforded protection during the 1st wk after infection

(as indicated by a decreased hyperglycemia), but was a transient effect.

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:504227 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:104227
TITLE: Poly(ICL) as an effective interferon inducer
INVENTOR(S): Levy, Hilton B.; Riley, Freddie L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States Dept. of Health and Human Services, USA
SOURCE: U. S. Pat. Appl., 24 pp. Avail. NTIS Order No. PAT-APPL-6-292 583.
CODEN: XAXXAV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 292583	A0	19820618	US 1981-292583	19810831

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1981-292583 19810831

AB A polyriboinosinic-polyribocytidylic-poly-L-lysine complex [poly(ICL)] [35560-71-5] containing different amts. of poly-L-lysine [poly(L)] was prepared by dropwise addition at 58-60° of different vols. of a poly(L) solution to a solution which had been prepared from equal amts. of polyriboinosinic [poly(I)] and polyribocytidylic [poly(C)] stock solns. The poly(ICL) complexes were as effective interferon inducers in mice as was a previously described poly(I:C)-poly(L)-carboxymethylcellulose [poly(ICLC)] complex, and more effective than poly(I:C). Poly(ICL) was less toxic in mice than was poly(ICLC) (i.p. LD50 values of 25.1 and 12.6 mg/kg, resp.). The poly(ICL) complex with the highest amount of poly(L) induced the highest levels of interferon in Rhesus monkeys. Advantages of the poly(ICL) complex over the poly(ICLC) complex are discussed.

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:503984 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:103984
TITLE: Interferon induction and therapy of brain tumors in rats by poly(ICLC)
AUTHOR(S): Machida, Haruhiko; Takezawa, Junichi; Kuninaka, Akira; Yoshino, Hiroshi; Nakamura, Osamu; Takakura, Kintomo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Lab., Yamasa Shoyu Co. Ltd., Choshi, 288, Japan
SOURCE: Microbiology and Immunology (1982), 26(4), 353-8
CODEN: MIIMDV; ISSN: 0385-5600
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The levels of plasma interferon in rats 4 h after injection of several doses (0.05-5 mg/kg) of poly(ICLC)-B or -C [poly(I)·poly(C) stabilized with varying amts. of poly-L-lysine-carboxymethylcellulose [59789-29-6]] were the same as those in rats receiving equal doses of poly(I)·poly(C) [24939-03-5]. (The amount of inducer is expressed in terms of poly(I)·poly(C) content of each preparation). However, the interferon level of plasma persisted for a longer time in rats injected with poly(ICCL)-B than in those injected with just poly(I)·poly(C). Treatment with poly(ICLC)-B (i.v.) was moderately effective in increasing the survival time of rats inoculated intracerebrally with glial tumor cells when the treatment was started by 7 days after tumor cell inoculation. Thus, the antitumor activity of poly(ICLC)-B is correlated with persistence of the high level of interferon induced thereby, and, probably also with the immune adjuvant activity of poly(ICLC).

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:135517 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:135517
TITLE: Polyriboinosinic-polyribocytidylic acid-poly-L-lysine complex [poly(ICL)] without carboxymethylcellulose (CMC): a new primate-effective interferon inducer
AUTHOR(S): Riley, Freddie L.; Morin, Martin L.; Lvovsky, Eduard; Stephens, Edward E.; Levy, Hilton B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Inst. Allergy Infect. Dis., Bethesda, MD, 21701, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine (1982), 169(2), 183-8
CODEN: PSEBAA; ISSN: 0037-9727
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The complex of poly(I).poly(C) with poly-(L-lysine) in 0.5% carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) [poly(ICLC)] has proven to be an effective interferon inducer in primates, including man. Since no mechanism is known by which the body can degrade CMC, a new complex of lower mol. weight, which contains poly I.poly C complexed with poly-L-lysine [poly(ICL)], but without CMC, was developed. This compound is slightly more resistant than poly(ICLC) to hydrolysis by RNase A and is also an effective inducer of interferon in nonhuman primates. The new compound without CMC is also less toxic in mice than is poly(ICLC) as indicated by LD50 values.

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:83980 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:83980
TITLE: Immune response modifying activity in mice of polyinosinic: polycytidylic acid stabilized with poly-L-lysine, in carboxymethylcellulose [poly-ICLC]
AUTHOR(S): Chirigos, M. A.; Papademetriou, V.; Bartocci, A.; Read, E.; Levy, H. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. Cancer Treat., Natl. Cancer Inst., Bethesda, MD, 20205, USA
SOURCE: International Journal of Immunopharmacology (1981), 3(4), 329-37
CODEN: IJIMDS; ISSN: 0192-0561
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Poly-ICLC, a polyinosinic polycytidylic acid stabilized with poly-L-lysine in carboxymethyl-cellulose, was tested in mice for its immunoregulatory activity. Poly-ICLC enhanced T cell responsiveness but not B cell responsiveness. It augmented the delayed type hypersensitivity response significantly. The results indicate that Poly-ICLC is a T cell stimulator. Macrophage tumoricidal activity was markedly enhanced both in vitro and in vivo after exposure to Poly-ICLC. Natural killer cell cytotoxicity was significantly augmented in vivo. Both macrophage and natural killer cell activity was maintained for over 3 days after only one treatment. The extended period of tumor cell cytotoxicity, exhibited by macrophage and natural killer cells, may correlate to Poly-ICLC induction of early and high levels of interferon which are maintained in the serum for a longer period of time.

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:597823 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:197823
TITLE: Modified polyriboinosinic-polyribocytidylic acid complex: modulation of toxicity for rabbits by alterations in components

AUTHOR(S): Gatmaitan, Bienvenido G.; Levy, Hilton B.; Lerner, A. Martin
CORPORATE SOURCE: VA Med. Cent., Allen Park, MI, 48101, USA
SOURCE: Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy (1980), 18(3), 409-15
CODEN: AMACCQ; ISSN: 0066-4804
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effects of a modified complex of polyriboinosinic acid-polyribocytidylic acid [poly(I)-poly(C)] with carboxymethylcellulose and poly-L-lysine [poly(ICLC) [59789-29-6]], namely, the induction of high titers of serum interferon along with fever and hypotension, were reproduced in rabbits. The effects of complexes with homopolymer polyribonucleotide sedimentation coeffs. decreasing from 9S to 6S and 4S were evaluated. Modified complexes of carboxymethylcellulose and poly-L-lysine with decreasing mol. wts. were also tested. In several studies diphenhydramine [58-73-1] and indomethacin [53-86-1] were administered concomitantly. At a daily i.v. dose of 0.2 mg/kg, the various prepns. of poly(I)-poly-(C) (9S) and poly(I)-poly(C) (6S) induced falls in blood pressure, but stabilized complexes of poly(I)-poly(C) (4S) did not. Alterations in the mol. wts. of carboxymethylcellulose and poly-L-lysine in the modified complex and the concomitant administration of diphenhydramine did not influence the occurrence or severity of untoward reactions. In rabbits, poly(ICLC) (4S) along with indomethacin induced high titers of serum interferon without fever or hypotension.

L3 ANSWER 18 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:507229 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:107229
TITLE: Interferon induction by and toxicity of polyriboinosinic acid [poly(rI)].polyribocytidylic acid [poly(rC)], mismatched analog poly(rI).poly[r(C12uracil)n], and poly(rI).poly(rC) L-lysine complexed with carboxymethylcellulose
AUTHOR(S): Stringfellow, Dale A.; Weed, Sheldon D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Exp. Biol. Res., Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, MI, 49001, USA
SOURCE: Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy (1980), 17(6), 988-92
CODEN: AMACCQ; ISSN: 0066-4804
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The ability of polyriboinosinic acid·polyribocytidylic acid (poly I·polyC) [24939-03-5], mismatched analog poly I·poly[(C12Uracil)n] [38640-92-5], and poly I·poly C complexed with poly L-lysine and carboxymethylcellulose [poly(ICLC)] [59789-29-6] to induce interferon and the comparative toxicity of each in cats were evaluated. Each induced high levels of circulating interferon, although poly(ICLC) injected i.v. at 1 to 4 mg/kg induced ≤10-fold more interferon than the other compds. Each compound was pyrogenic and caused a transient decrease in leukocyte nos. Poly I·polyC and the mismatched analog caused severe diarrhea and nausea at the highest drug concns. (1 to 4 mg/kg), but poly(ICLC) did not. Each compound also caused depression and lethargy and impaired coordination.

L3 ANSWER 19 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:418239 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:18239
TITLE: Adjuvant effects of low doses of a nuclease-resistant derivative of polyinosinic acid.polycytidylic acid on antibody responses of monkeys to inactivated

Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis virus vaccine
AUTHOR(S): Harrington, D. G.; Crabbs, C. L.; Hilmas, D. E.; Brown, J. R.; Higbee, G. A.; Cole, F. E., Jr.; Levy, H. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Army Med. Res. Inst. Infect. Dis., Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD, 21701, USA
SOURCE: Infection and Immunity (1979), 24(1), 160-6
CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Polyriboinosinic·polyribocytidylic acid [poly(I)·poly(C)] stabilized with poly-l-lysine and CM-cellulose [poly(ICLC)] has been previously shown to be a compound with marked adjuvant activity when given in high doses with inactivated Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (VEE) virus vaccine. This study investigated the effects of much lower doses of poly(ICLC) on the magnitude and kinetics of the primary and secondary humoral antibody responses of rhesus monkeys to inactivated VEE virus vaccine. Monkeys given a single injection of vaccine developed very low neutralizing antibody titers, whereas those given adjuvant plus vaccine had 30-100-fold-higher titers which remained elevated for >6 mo. Low doses of poly(ICLC) given with VEE virus vaccine resulted in a profound but transient increase in priming of secondary antibody responses to the antigen. In contrast, the administration of poly-l-lysine and CM-cellulose alone without the poly(I)·poly(C) component of the complex had no adjuvant effect on antibody responses of monkeys to VEE virus vaccine. The temporal development of antibody by class (IgM-IgG) in monkeys given 2 injections of adjuvant-vaccine was not different from that with vaccine alone. Serial hematol. and clin. chemical detns. on monkeys given single or multiple doses of poly(ICLC) with vaccine were not different from values in monkeys given vaccine alone.

L3 ANSWER 20 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:400321 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:321
TITLE: Protective and toxic effects of a nuclease-resistant derivative of polyriboinosinic-polyribocytidylic acid on Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis virus in Rhesus monkeys
AUTHOR(S): Stephen, E. L.; Hilmas, D. E.; Levy, H. B.; Spertzel, R. O.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Army Med. Res. Inst. Infect. Dis., NIH, Bethesda, MD, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Infectious Diseases (1979), 139(3), 267-72
CODEN: JIDIAQ; ISSN: 0022-1899
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Poly I-poly C [24939-03-5], stabilized with poly-L-lysine and carboxymethylcellulose (poly ICLC), favorably altered the pathogenesis of Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis virus infection in rhesus monkeys by decreasing the number of infected monkeys that became detectably viremic and by delaying the onset of viremia in the remaining monkeys. The death of some infected, treated monkeys in the absence of death in monkeys that were either infected and untreated or treated and uninfected suggests a synergistic toxicity resulting from the combination of infection, handling, and poly ICLC treatment, although other explanations are possible.

L3 ANSWER 21 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:523224 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89:123224
TITLE: Effect of interferon on togavirus and arenavirus infections of animals
AUTHOR(S): Stephen, E. L.; Scott, S. K.; Eddy, G. A.; Levy, H. B.

CORPORATE SOURCE: U. S. Army Med. Res. Inst. Infect. Dis., Fort Detrick, MD, USA
SOURCE: Texas Reports on Biology and Medicine (1977), 35(Interferon Syst.), 449-54
CODEN: TRBMAV; ISSN: 0040-4675
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Machupo virus-infected monkeys treated early in infection with the interferon inducer poly(ICLC) [poly (I).cntdot.poly(C)-carboxymethylcellulose-poly-L-lysine complex] had significantly higher viremias than did untreated, control monkeys. A possible explanation for the higher viremias is that interferon and/or poly(ICLC) either altered or stimulated the production of certain cell types that are target tissues for viral replication. The results are discussed with respect to the sensitivity of togavaruses and arenaviruses to interferon.

L3 ANSWER 22 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:83623 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:83623
TITLE: Use of poly(ICLC) for the prophylaxis and treatment of Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis virus infection in nonhuman primates
AUTHOR(S): Hilmas, Duane E.; Stephen, Edward L.; Spertzel, Richard O.; Levy, Hilton B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Army Med. Res. Inst. Infect. Dis., Frederick, MD, USA
SOURCE: U. S. NTIS, AD Rep. (1977), AD-A044417, 13 pp.
Avail.: NTIS
From: Gov. Rep. Announce. Index (U. S.) 1977, 77(24), 92
CODEN: XADRCH; ISSN: 0099-8575
DOCUMENT TYPE: Report
LANGUAGE: English
AB Poly(I)·poly(C) stabilized with poly-L-lysine and carboxymethylcellulose [poly(ICLC)] [59789-29-6] induced moderate to high levels of serum interferon in man, nonhuman primates, and rodents. Poly(ICLC) was tested therapeutically in rhesus monkeys against infection with a virulent strain of Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (VEE) virus. The VEE-1 strain of virus in exptl. infections presents a broad spectrum of interactions with different hosts, ranging from mild, subclin. infections to severe, prostrating disease and death. In monkeys, clin. signs of exptl. infection are generally of a mild form, with a characteristic biphasic febrile response clearly detectable but nonlethal. This strain of virus is sensitive to interferon in vitro. Several monkeys inoculated with 1000 plaque-forming units or more of VEE-1 virus died (11-20 days) subsequent to infection when treated with 3.0 mg/kg of poly(ICLC). Poly(ICLC) is reported to be an effective antiviral agent against lethal yellow fever and Japanese encephalitis virus infections in monkeys. The variable response found following treatment of VEE virus disease in monkeys suggests caution regarding the indiscriminate use of poly(ICLC) to treat virus infections that have not been specifically evaluated with respect to their response to this drug.

L3 ANSWER 23 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:292 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:292
TITLE: Effect of a nuclease-resistant derivative of polyriboinosinic-polyribocytidylic acid complex on yellow fever in rhesus monkeys (Macaca mulatta)
AUTHOR(S): Stephen, E. L.; Sammons, M. L.; Pannier, W. L.; Baron, S.; Spertzel, R. O.; Levy, H. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: U. S. Army Med. Res. Inst. Infect. Dis., Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Infectious Diseases (1977), 136(1), 122-6
CODEN: JIDIAQ; ISSN: 0022-1899
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Rhesus monkeys (Macaca mulatta) treated with a newly developed nuclease-resistant polyriboinosinic-polyribocytidylic acid-poly -L-lysine-carboxymethylcellulose complex [poly (ICLC)] [64685-78-5] did not die after challenge with virulent Asibi strain yellow fever (YF) virus. The strain of virus is sensitive to the effects of interferon in vitro and is lethal for rhesus monkeys 4 to 6 days after s.c. administration of 1,000 plaque-forming units of the virus. The mortality rate was reduced in monkeys initially treated 8 h before or after inoculation of virus but was unchanged in monkeys initially treated 24 h after challenge. Treated monkeys developed neutralizing antibody to YF virus. The successful treatment of yellow fever in a primate model with use of poly (ICLC) suggests a meaningful role for the interferon system in the host defense against this viral infection.

L3 ANSWER 24 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:565851 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87:165851
TITLE: Swine influenza virus vaccine: potentiation of antibody responses in rhesus monkeys
AUTHOR(S): Stephen, E. L.; Hilmas, D. E.; Mangiafico, J. A.; Levy, H. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: U. S. Army Med. Res. Inst. Infect. Dis., Frederick, MD, USA
SOURCE: Science (Washington, DC, United States) (1977), 197(4310), 1289-90
CODEN: SCIEAS; ISSN: 0036-8075
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Polyriboinosinic-polyribocytidylic acid stabilized with poly-L-lysine and carboxymethylcellulose [poly(ICLC)] enhances the antibody response in rhesus monkeys immunized with swine influenza virus subunit vaccine. Monkeys given the vaccine-adjuvant combination had earlier and higher titers by 14 days compared to those that received vaccine alone. The potentiation of the antibody response of young monkeys given a split-virus vaccine in combination with poly(ICLC) suggests that this vaccine-adjuvant combination may similarly provide a potentially useful alternative approach to the immunization of pediatric and young adult age groups against swine influenza.

L3 ANSWER 25 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:69998 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:69998
TITLE: Interferon induction in cynomolgus and rhesus monkeys after repeated doses of a modified polyriboinosinic-polyribocytidylic acid complex
AUTHOR(S): Sammons, M. L.; Stephen, E. L.; Levy, H. B.; Baron, S.; Hilmas, D. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: U. S. Army Med. Res. Inst. Infect. Dis., Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD, USA
SOURCE: Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy (1977), 11(1), 80-3
CODEN: AMACCQ; ISSN: 0066-4804
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Serum interferon activity was determined in 12 cynomolgus and 12 rhesus monkeys injected i.v. once daily for 10 days with 0.1-6.0 mg/kg of a stabilized poly(riboinosinic acid)·poly(ribocytidylic acid)complex, composed of poly(riboinosinic acid)·poly(ribocytidylic acid), poly -L-lysine, and carboxymethylcellulose [poly(ICLC]. Interferon activity was detected 2 h after the first

injection, with maximum activity occurring 8 h after the second injection. A period of hyporesponsiveness occurred after the third injection of poly(ICLC) in all monkeys and lasted until the sixth injection in the rhesus monkeys, when interferon activity again became more elevated. The delayed rebound was not as apparent in cynomolgus monkeys. Rhesus monkeys injected with 6 mg/kg did not exhibit serious side effects.

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L1            94 S (POLY (5A) ICLC)
L2             2 L1 AND PREP/RL
                 E LYSINE+ALL/CT
                 E CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE+ALL/CT
L3            25 S L1 AND LYSINE AND (CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE OR "CARBOXYMETHYL C

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